Printe and Glogheiten Press forceds, a general insurant and.

Westernard factor quade, adapted to men's event

White Goods and Kin brokkerles.

Peaker Shods, generally termed Yankon Notions a full and com-We shall conduct our business upon the principle adopted by us

We shall conside our funities a upon the principle adopted by the two reasons and which has given such universal entification, visited that we way slight a weamon from "mel coab cost" of "not each police," adding laterest for the term of credit grained.
To see Western and South western entitiests, we take accession to see, then an exemplement has been perfected by the much basis of this city, whereby they can be rure of receiving their goods with promptions and disparely, as far exemple: If days to Charlmani, and other makes in proposition, and all an expenses. In fraction, and international proposition and all an expenses. pear and disperch, as for exemples points in proportion, and an expusse for freight and insurance as low. E-not lower, than he my other reads or tools. We will give out personal attention to the destile of this matter, so important to me relamts, and guarantee in fulfilliment to the letter.

MOGLETON & PLIMPTON.

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No. 17 Vessey and No. 6 Barcin -sts.,
No. 17 Vessey and No. 6 Barcin -sts.,

Ladies, don't miss the opportunity now presented at Newax's, No. 763 Broadway. Seatch Embredderica viz. Shows, Collars, Embredderica Pocket Hamiltonia in a selling at 2-per call, use this cost to make room for his rest inperiations of Artislan Cost, use the cost to make room for his rest inperiations of Artislan Cost, use the cost to make room for his rest inperiation of Artislan Dacob Sch to spring. SPRING PURNETURE SALES -A. H. NICOLAY & CO.

SPRING FURNITURE SALES.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO respectfully remind their friends and the public that they are a many to under the and give their personnly effective to Sales of House both Furniture at the real-both furniture at the real-both sales constant as the real-both sales and at their species assess rooms to the first processor, we shall continue to be prempt, correctly and had not charges, devaring our bod energies to be a the arteses of that do humang their business to us.

A. If Nicolay,

E. Doward State Only

(Lite Chief salesman of H. H. Leads & Co.)

LAURS' SHOPS, THE REST IN THE CITY.—Among the vival manufacturers of Ladles' Books, Supports, &c., who exhibited specimens of their skill at the Crysts; Paisce, Cantauti, was processored by the jurges to be the best, and the consequences while the specimens of their skill at the Crysts; Paisce, Cantauti, was processored by the jurges to be the best, and the consequences much be that there we are purificular as reprode the quality much brocketh parceirs his catalianment, No. 202 flowery. In addition to the fact that his criticis are unequived, his charges are the chargest, as floated Books of an excellent quality can be procured of him for twelve and aftern shillings per pair.

Ladiesi, Guitary M. Ata at 127, and 147. Silinguage Time.

him for twelve and offers shallings per pair.

Ludies' Galiter Boets at 12/ and 14/. Slippers, Ties and Realins at 6 and 7, with ballion, masse, howe and children's Boets and Shees, India Realins, the of all the various strike, an Boets and Shees, India Realins, the of all the various strike, an electrate in quality size movements in price.

J. Ministra, to General Premium Shee Store, No. 154 Canal et 2 LADIES WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE

W. & C. T. Rowe's Carpet and Oh Cloth Ware-No. 20 Induction near Canal New and choice civing of Valvet, Strang v., Squary, and low priced Carpoting and Oil Clocks for the Spring Trade

Piaxes .- Just what every purchaser wants can be

\$600.- Beautiful Homesteads for only \$15 each, and

WORTH REMEMBERING -A new Clothing Empo-sum has jest been opened by the underedgeed at No. 100 Faitors at with an entirely fresh and kandeoned a rande stark of clothing depted to all seasons contain trained in the best of the, and will be is lowest remaile prices.
All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
Element T. Hackert,
Clothing Emperium,
No.1% Faiton at

U. S. JOHENAL OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1854 .- Our pre

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, GAYLOR'S PAT-ENT.—Rosent M. Parrick is the sole manufacturer in the Scates of the slove colebrated Safes and S. C. Corrin's impertable defiance Locks and Cross Sars; the best Safes and Loccombined in the world. Dept. No. 122 Feat-et. one door boo Madernians

"Dear Goddess of my pining heart," sollioquized present lover. 'Fow beautiful art thou, since the use of flagge's Pun Tenque has restored by waning locks." Price Secuts Soliverywhere. Princips Depot, Banken's Lide of Halt Dressing Es-hiblishment. No 500 times. "THE DIE IS CAST."- So indeed say those Cassars

REMOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSDRY would respe-CARPETINGS.

English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

REMOVAL NOTICE.-ALBERT H. NEGLAY, Real

PREMIUM PIANOS .- T. GILDERT & CO.'S PIRE with from frame and circular acade, are the bear and more bearing.
Planes in the world; their Prace took the premium at the N Y
Crystal Palace. Their durability and brilliance of core is unequaled.
A full associate at just received.
No. 250 Broadway, Solo Accad. FOWLERS & WILLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

New-York SEWING MACHINES .- All persons making, selling or

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling or using Sewing Mechines having a needle or medies with an eye near the point, are hereby candidated against infinging no Volgish Paissi, granted Sept. 10. 104, as all infingers will be held responsible seconding to law. The following persons are ilecated to naturalized the point of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this City was reported. The bill for the temporary improvement of the Eric and ed. Sewing Machines, under my said primar, via Masses. Wheeler, Wilson & Co. Grover, Raker & Lo., the American Masses and the Canals was adopted by a unanimous work. Bills and J. A. Lerow, Boston, Mesers Woulderlag, Keens & Moore, Lynn, Mass.; and A. Barthall, of New York, Nichols & Bills and J. A. Lerow, Boston, Mesers Woulderlag, Keens & Moore, Lynn, Mass.; and A. Barthall, of New York, Nichols & Bills and J. Peirates of the Original Sowing Machine, No. Et as Howe, Ja. Peirates of the Original Sowing Machine, No. Sept. 2, 1985. SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC -Th

Hog. Commissioner of Patents of the United States has adjute to application for letters patent for a Sawing Machine, while or ginally invented, constructed and put in operation by many as the year RISA, interfer-is with all the patents and applicating patents upon Sewing Machines construct, the pumping of the patents and applicating the patents and application to the patents and applications of the patents and

SEWING MACHINES .- Now is the time, before the rush of the spring trade commences, for all persons who require them, to supply the push of with S. North Seveng Machines Every dellar thus invested now, will produce ten dellars within the next tons months. I. M. Stwarz & Co. No. 271 Brands ev.

TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTES—HON.

GRE STROOP, Judge of the District Court in Petry Co., Ps. Novamber 18th, 1882, said. "Your Boolkand's German Bluers' has been in we'll nour place over a year past, and to the astendament of many has performed weathers. We may notice a few instances that have come ender over own inneclate nation. Almost every person who has sicapped at the bottl of War Lacker, now west about, or elicited from the emacisted countermance and deblary this he could not have much longer. He was another to attend to his business, and for the metal longer. He was another to attend to his business, and for the metal longer. He was another to attend to his business, and for the metal line to re the German littless which he did not, to the surroles of all his friends and acquisit access, he is now able to attend to his transit business and correct manual labor. The case of Henry Asper.

I store mosec, when no one approsed would over recover from 1 to debility of his vester, has was included upon as fast approaching the e store moseco, whom no one soussed would were recover from he debility of the sweet, but were isolated upon as fast apprenching tag fave took eight or time hories of times. Bitters during the last winter, and this minmor be has been to the samples of all who have his case following his trade. The case of William Morryly is no less astendaring. He, too we say far reduced as to induce a gauge red belief that the green slame would be dis only remedy. Mr. Lank, ey recommended him to try the Hoodand Internal History. He is now apparently a well wan, and shie to do a hard day's work. We could neglige him any given much, and a similar character Hist were necessary. I myself derived much, vary much, tennit from their sec. I have given decreasely a well of it may, no far your benefit above, but to release suffering humanity, and let me assure you I am pleased to see the they give the first the safe and the second section of the safe of

fairly and I will worthis relief.

Three Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, punesaing great power in the restoration of a healthy action of the Liver and the leaver glands, giving tune to the stomach and nervous system, and bringing the existent parefully to a high size of health.

For sale in Nan-Vath by A. B. & D. Sanna, Na. 100 Fulton-st. corner of William-st. and U. H. Riad, corner of Johnst. and Broadway; and by dealers of medicine everywhole.

LOSS OF THE CLIFFER '-The Goldon Light is gone, but Bayan's Folmonic Warras are yet pronounced the best article in for a sore threat cold, horseness are. Only 25 centra but Sold by C. V. C. keres & Co., No. 21 Barelay at., Ganeral Agents and victority. Better have a head that looks as if it were a fire, than have your hair setually burning from the effect of same counting comments that effects a change of color by seconding. Chirthnout a liair by improves the hair in the Process of imparting its same blanks and brown. It is a safe beamloss. Much sold and applied privately, at Christanoutca, No. o Aster House.

USE HOWE'S COFGR CANDY. - Warranted entirely

HAIR DYE AND WICK- BAT BELOW'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 27 Housiway, opposite to the Pull, where he has the best recommendates in the swell for the application of the famous Hair Dre, and the acles of his newly-in-T'YE GIVE 4T UP?—Why is an American gold piece.

The a pewter quarter? Give hup? Well, we'll tell you as one as you prove to our entire salisfaction that Europeword's Ruena Salve a too the best thing in the world for caring Gerna, Serve Piles, Burns and Scalda. Twenty-dire cents a ber. Solid by C. H. RING, to 192 Proadway; A. B. & D. Saxos, wholesale agents; REDDING & Co., Proprieters.

LOVET'S Wahpene Establishment removed, on acat of fre, to No. 110 Chambers et., fifth door below the Savings k. He keyes to be patronized by those ambeted with stay bulk editions. His Wahpene never falls in corp. Berman of pirates counterfeliers. No genuine Wahpene but Lovera.

evention of leven Pata a bas cassed a promotion in late them, in several is pushed materials. The following will show you once the many topocation cares performed by loos agreed. Would be set the first many topocation cares performed by loos agreed the sequential part of the first look of the remarks your Voices first have going for in the season of your past and a been a person section. I have a form for set have a form for set has been a person section. All not form for set has a few and the second of the second the kind cave and versing of its first affectionate mother with all the neadmin growthee hyphilitis mires has gave us but it is hope hat it would be fall a new to death, as two of our day babbas hat. This way so neather to the printing wary, but exceed by wise notation of the words of the printing way, but exceed by who notation of the words of the printing way, but exceed by who deather the words of the printing of the test in the special when two residentially serve women more same from it; the next day live more very conserve more way of the life in the life is not then for from a bid if more than it of the lambs of the printing of the serve is the life of your Syrup. I cannot recent send it for highly to my from a November 1. Serve he was the linear black.

C. V. Chicken S. R. C. O. No. 21 Harday si. New York, agent for the Emercia States.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Feb. II THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBENE for this week

THE NEW-TORK VILLALY INDICAL CONSTRUCTION OF COLUMN ASSESSMENT OF COLUMN

III. THE STATE OF EUROPE: From our own Correspond-

IV. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT: Concluded; Letter from

V. NEW-MEXICO: A Thrilling Narrative of the sufferings of Mrs. J. A. Wilson, during her captivity among the Camanche

A NEW SCHEME OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. VII . REVIEW OF THE WELK. Giving in a contained and most cotapienous form the most important even a that have occurred in the United States, Mexico, and Europe

ourred in the United States, Mexico, and Europe.

VIII. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Maine and Pennsylvania

IX. XXXIIII CONGRESS: Giving the meal important Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

X. NEW PUBLICATIONS: The Church of Ciristiant an Ecclesiaelicient: Haps and Michapo of a Twit to Evrope; Shotches of the Irab Bar; The Hydropathic Family Physician. XI.. THE HORSE MaKING: From ' Carlosities of London Life.'s

XI. THE HORSE MAKING: From 'Carlosities of London Life.'
XII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS
XIII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,
Grin. Provided, and Cattle Markets. Very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.
Single caples, to wrappers, can be obtained at the dock in the
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Senscairren. One copy for one wast. S2; three copies. S5;
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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

So notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the more and address of the writer—not recreasily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS.—Any person sending an imporiant neise, either by Telegraph, wall, or otherwise, will be liberally ond, provided it is used by us. H. B. Wayn & Co., Eurlington. What State?

isments for The Tribene of Monday ought to be sent in School on Saferday exeming.

The Tribune for Europe

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUSE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Franklin sails from this port for Southampton and Havre To-day.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tritune can be left with the following Agents -LONDON-Mr.W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cutharine street,

PARIS-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc

Truman Smith finished his speech on the Nebraska bill in the U.S. SENATE yesterday. It was a compound of sober logic and biting sareasm most unpalatable to the friends of the bill. At the close Mr. Smith came down heavily upon slavery agitators, demagogues and place hunters in general. His illustrations of Douglas's non-intervention principles, as applied to Utah and Brigham Young's forty wives, were particularly rich, and kept the grave Senators in roars of laughter until the President was forced to interfere and restore order and dignity. Mr. Weller of California next has the foor, and will be followed by Gen. Houston. In the mean time the bill, which was to have been put through yesterday, under whip and spur, lies over till Monday, and may stick in the Senate another week.

In the House an effort was made to reconsider the vote which killed the Deficiency bill the day before, but the House 89 to 88 refused to galvanize the concern. Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce an entirely new bill, but objection was made, and the House dropped the subject and took up the private calendar.

In the STATE SENATE yesterday notice was given of another, making the third, bill to amend the Divorce Laws. The Temperance bill was referred to be reported complete, when it is to be the special order every day until disposed of. A new bill in relation to

lum was sent in. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of giving the seat for the Third Assembly District of this City (Fourth Ward) to Patrick H. McGuire, instead of Daniel W. Clark, returned as elected by the County Canvassers. This report will come up as a special order on Friday next.

Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to Thursday next, in order to attend to the Canal Election on Wednesday.

elected United States Senator from Maine, for the term ending in March, 1859. The majority for Mr. F. was, in the House 3, in the Sepate 1. His opponent was Lot M. Merrill, "Wild Cat." Mr. Fessenden represented the Second District in the XXVIIth Congress, 1842-'44.

Gov. CROSEY, of Maine. delivered his Message to the Legislature on Wednesday. There are no points of notable importance in the document. The internal condition of the State is prosperous.

THE PARK QUESTION.

It becomes us to dwell on this matter because it is a wrong will be ramediless. It is to millions the last chance-if not of Heaven, at least of its similitude on earth within the precincts of the City of New-York. To those rare persons who can insure themselves and their posterity against the casualties which may reduce them from the ability to live on the interest of their hands or heads, we have not much to say. They can park themselves abroad. It must be otherwise with these who do and always will form the chief population of our ever burning though never wholly burnt

Now, what is this Park Question? It is not merely an anti-mephitic question-a question of oxygen and well fed lungs, though that is a vital one. It has a length and breadth, a hight and depth, which intellects restricted to the liturgy of the Almighty Dollar have not been able to survey or tofathom. Nay, it has dollar- grand buildings in which we now rejoice-their four laand cent relations, which are too large to be grasped thous submerged in fifth and their costly decorations. by those near-righted people. The question is not to be comprehended by us till we have mastered the philosophy of cities from its rudiments, and with our the greater part of its value to our city life. If they are feet planted on their law of development have thrown so precious when squeezed, isolated, deformed, choked in erward our vision to a destiny which is attainable by dust and uproar, how much more would they be prized

them, but has never yet been attained. The aggregation of people in large villages, by the modelte all, and placed on the borders as prominences division of labor and facility of exchange which it oc. | of noble larks, immersed in pure air and surrounded casions, directly produces a degree of wealth which is | with verdure and flowers ! We have, and may have. impossible in isolated life. But this wealth attaches | public squares, they say - yes, most oppositively public itself mostly to the shrewd and provident. The few | -where poor persecuted nature flourishes almost preare rich. The individuals of the mass are hardly elsely after the similitude of the female beauty which richer, in point of legal possession, than so many wan- flaunts in the latest gas light of our Broadway shopdering Arabs. Yet in refinement of manners and enjoy- window. People avoid these pretenses of Park even in ment of life, this whole village population will greatly ex- leafy Jure, but the worms should get them before their

DR. HOMENSACK AGAIN.—The success of his WOUM | certain extent, all enjoy the wealth as they feel the | commess in a metropolis so vast without a l'ark that | usage of a popular vote; he wishes to rave humanity as grance of the fine gardens All feel the sublimer for the economy is to seize the largest domain that can be had. lofty and curable architecture and improved equipage cost what it will. which they see. None are too far behind in the race not to consider themselves candidates for the affluence which surrounds neighbors with whom they are familiar. All are able by the immediate productiveness of their industry, if not to accumulate for the future. at least to maintain some appearance of wealth and enjoy a good many of its most substantial luxuries Thus individual is to some extent common wealth. This general prosperity attracts population from every side. The large village grows to a populous city. Larger and larger masses of wealth are accumulated by individuals. More and more the manly operative class falls back, till finally it is almost out of sight, bearing and hope. The populous city grows to an enormous metropo-

lis, and myriads of adventurers seek it as a place to accumulate, by fair means or foul, riches to be enjoyed elsewhere. No man now knows his neighbor much otherwise than he knows one of the billions of bricks which he sees sticking in the mortar around him. The rich prey upon the poor legally, and illegally the poor prey upon the rich. The natural upshot of this action and reaction-both in stived squalid fetid backlane and barred and bolted up-town palace-is hell upon earth. If any metropolis is not drifted to this ultimate misery, what saves it? Not terrors of watchhouse and police batens, but the refining influence of beneficent public institutions-the consecration of considerable masses of private wealth to the use of the public, so that the man whose wages but scantily clothe and shelter him and his family may enjoy much in common with the wealthy-the same inexhaustible fountain of pure water, the same liberal school, the same enlightened religious instruction, the same extensive library, the same scientific and artistic collections, and possibly the same beautiful gardens. When private wealth has removed with its fragrant parterres and glorious shrubbery to distant country seats, and left only a dense wilderness of brick and mortar, surrounded by wide, unsavory, chaotic suburbs, so that the humble citizen is no longer, as in the large village, regaled inevitably by his rich neighbor's affluence and taste, then an intra mural paradise must somehow be created for him. All monster cities have at some time or other felt the necessity of it. Thus only, by social luxuries for its masses which are impossible in the country, can city life compensate its peculiar privations. The great public institutions of a city are the salt that saves it. But in the experience of the world the salt has often been either inferior in quality or insufficient in quantity, and hence Babylous have been plowed up and Ninevehs given to the owls.

It is never true that large cities cannot bear the tax ation necessary to found institutions and public works adequate to the wants of their people. They are often rebbed of more than enough by jobbery and peculation. It is, on the contrary, the most thrifty and economical thing which the private property of a city like ours can do to tax itself enough to educate out-of swinishness, squalor and vice all of its population which has the unhappiness to be found there. With the right in stitutions this can be done and made to stay done. Churches redolent of musk and of mold may not be able to do it, though indefinitely multiplied, nor universities, nor crowded schools, nor prisons of the most improved models. They might not by their utmost influence do it, even with the advantage of having all the greg-shops and alcoholic saloens for ever closed. Yet with this preliminary and indispensable a svantage, the glorious book of Nature may be opened to a city by Art, so as to awaken intellect and kindle the purer passions of the soul to such a degree that the whole mass shall be refined and the dross be as nothing.

Here comes the necessity of large Parks, or at least one as large as the very largest which has ever been prejected on this island. We not only want a space smallest human mature is transacted by one hundred and to breathe in, trees, should, and flowers of natural odor to smell of, living water in streams and lakes | ence Douglas and his rivals seek as the road to Presiamid fresh verdure to wash away the columbs, dust | dential honors. But to get these votes they wade and and care of business; but we want suitable sites for wallow in a sen of falsebood. As Senator Benton mid, erystal palaces and conservatories of art; we want sites for the most extensive and complete zoological and botanical and mineralogical collections; we want | English; these men are all villains unwhipt of justice sites for vast and varied institutions where instruction who attempt, under any pretense, to create a new and amusement shall combine-where the public mind | slave empire north of 36° 30'. can relax without degradation, and acquire knowledge without weariness and expense. We want, in fact, a miniature world, where the leaves of Nature's book may be so broadly and fully opened that any and all of new stands before the world as the chief advocate, of railroads our citizens may learn more by staying at home than | may possibly be secured of prejudice and partisan our citizens may learn more by staying at home than by straying ever so far abroad. With a Park of two square miles of area, we might imageneration or two, by our commercial enterprise penetrating every sea, river, mountain, mine, city, desert, volcano, and coral reef on the globe, concentrate more of the wonders of nature and art, and more of the accumulations of human knowledge, than can be or ever have been found together elsewhere. And if these collections should be used in a truly republican and intelligent way, they he used in a truly republican and intelligent way, they would constitute a more powerful educational engine than any ever yet deviced, as well as a clude negro-driving as one of its fundamental princistronger magnet to attract and attach busi- ples; and it revolts at the last intrigue of this smallest ness, curiosity and intelligence to the City. All of "giants" in the following decided language: this-even the first step of this-would cost several WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, Whig, was yesterday millions, to be sure, yet every individual in his own private fortune would be the richer for it, in no long run. We want a Park then broad enough to be the foundation of educational machinery adequate to save the future of our City from the ignorance, squalor, vice and crime which threaten it. We must outdo Rome, London, Paris-any city that has yet blundered its way through fame toward destruction. Those means of culture which do elevate a large portion of society in our best organized modern cities must be calarged to a scale to embrace all, and intensified so as to excite the dullest and the lowest more than any seductions of vice can do. According to our most venerated mythic lore, it was the cultivation of a garden which was appeople's question, and if it be not now settled right, the | pointed to preserve human innocence. What if the improved horticulture of the present age, embracing all the fields of natural history and human art, should be destined to restore it, or to avoid any controversy with our theological friends, to put mankind in the conditions most favorable for its restoration! Does some nice exclusive, with an aristocratic spasm of the nese, their money to the necessity of living by the labor of tell us that our "Five Points" mob would trample down and befoul every thing ! Nonsense. There is an awe inspired by the sort of thing we advocate on a grand scale, which, aided by a little administrative talent. will secure from the lowest and even the youngest savare perfectly harmless and respectful neage. The prople feeling that the Park, with all its treasures, is their own, will resolve themselves into a mass Committee of Safety and make the duty of the police very light and pleasant. They even do so in European cities.

How meanly situated are the public institutions and and fine proportions, if they have any, hid from view by vulgar brick, meriar and chimney pots? Yet thay give if they could be multiplied and expanded so as to accomrel the same amount of sparse country population. To a time. To escape this extreme of publicity and com-

stinutating exemple of the few. All smell the fre- measures by square miles, is preposterous. The only worth just firly dollars; he washes to assimilate finings to

We want the room for business purposes, say the men of ellver dollars and copper cents, every rod of it. On less his pocket book, he would be sold to the highest bidthe same principle the lungs, heart and brain might be colonized out of the body to make room for digestive viscera. muscle and adipose matter. Give us the Park in its full size, with its appropriate finish and furniture, and when trade has occupied the rest of this island, Blackwell's will be unoccupied for its use, and the opposite shores may be annexed.

BLACK BEROES.

John Handelph, in one of his philippies against the doughfaces of the North, said the South would "drive "them to the wall, and sail them like base coin to the counter." It is not often that a whole people will lick the dust of one hundred and fifteen thousand negro-driv- by the Egyptian authorities. Having got out of prison, he ers.-for the number-men, women, and minors-cannot bill before the Senate. The test of Democracy now is war on the negro-spread the area of freedom by the clarking of chains and cracking of overseer's whips, and that is manifest destiny. It was not so formerly It was not so when Jefferson, in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, made a prime charge the heart! Now it is equivalent to saying to the world against George III, that he had forced slaves on the Colonies against their will. It was not so when during the war a Black Battalion was raised for the defence of our liberties. And as amid the whir and roar of present events, these of the past having important bearings on our immediate times are overlooked, we may, opportunely to the debate in the Senate, which is on the question whether a new country larger than most European States is to be handed over to the vilrelate a few facts respecting the aid which this same deus during the war, whose happy termination made us

When the privations experienced by the American Army created great obstacles towards its recruitment, Connectient determined to trust her black population Democrats of the XIXth century-a neph-w of General Washington acting under the inspirations of Take notice, likewise, that their courage was equal construction and maintenance of the Canals. to that of the white regulars, and American gentlemen who had at first held back from taking concluding portion of the Report: commissions, finding how matters were going. assumed commands as readily of the black companies, as if they had been of pure Caucasian blood. The following is a list of some of the names of these black heroes, who belonged to the second company, ninth regiment, of the Connecticut line of the Revolutionary array. The simplicity of most of their names cannot excite a smile, though it may draw a patriotic tear: Andrew Jack, Alex. Jack Shuisel Johnson, Peter Lyon, Can Jaken,

Dick Freedom,

Now, if the sham Democracy of the XIXth century had held of these black men, who fought and bled for their country, in return for their glorious services they would be hunted by two-legged or four-legged bleed bounds, and would be kept to breed slaves for the newer markets, and thus confirm their shame and sorrew by extending slavery through the new empires.

Listen, people of the North! All this conspiracy fifteen thousand slave-owners, whose votes and influany man that asserted be intended in 1850 to invalidate the Comprensise of 1820, fied, so we may say in plain

DOUGLAS IMPARTIALLY JUDGED. We who condemn the villainy of which Mr. DOUGLAS las and Mr. John Mitchel, its Democracy does not in-

[Translated from Le Republicain of this City.] MR. DOUGLAS AND THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. "Ambition to be President is the reason why Mr. Douglas aims to repeal the Compromise of 1800. To constitute him-self the epologist and propogandist of Slavery, wearing at the same time the budge of democracy, is for the purpose of esteking Southern votes. The desire to be Chief Magis trate of the Republic causes him to trample on right, justice and liberty. With the same end, others, before Mr. Douglas. have acted similarly. Did not Daniel Webster centribute in 1850 to adopt execrable laws in favor of Slavery, which his conscience must have condemned, and his intelligence doubtces rejected? His conscience certainly: for we know nothing more cruel in human history than the extradition of fugitives claiming their inclinable liberty, and that with less formality than in restoring a dog or a pig which has escaped an inclostre. His intelligence we say likewise: for that was too keen for him not to comprehend that the privilege accorded to the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico to establish Slavery to the north of 30° 30', would not full to be inter-preted as annulling ipso facto the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Douglas probably has no struggles with a conscience ared with remorse, nor with his intelligence, cultivated in the parrow mental circle which Illinois offers.

"This free State regrets, it is said, to be deprived of slavery, first by the ordinance of 1787, and afterward by the Compressive of 1800. The code which her Legislatura has premulgated against the colored population surpasses all we know of what is hideous and revolting in South Caro-Han or Alabama.

"Here is an extract from the code:

An amendment however, in favor of planters permits them to eress the State with slaves, not forfeiting their property, as is in the case in New-York and other free

Every person of color, irrespective of sex age or occupatien, who stays ten days within the boundaries of this State, is liable to a fire of \$50. In default of payment, he will be sold to the highest bidder, paying fines and expenses : the proceeds of such sale to be divided equally

considered a negro or mulaito.

pagen and savage; these how, which outrage our centu- has

Mr Douglas worthy of representing it? When he dilates ble un he individual sovereignty of the States, we understand what he means by his recondent theteric. He wishes to soublish a despotent devoid of abone and morey, by

"If Alexander Dumas should be so foolish as to come to the United States, let him take precious good care not to set foot on the soil of Illinois! If on his arrival he should der, mangre his immence talents, simply because he is quarter negro blood! His being a Frem hman would not save him for according to Donglas and his long "tail," the stigms of color would not only place him without the

the pale of nationality but of humanity.

"Is such an enermous prejudice conceivable in the bosem of this American Republic? Yes, if we take into account a viccous education of Mr Donglas received in iniquitous atmosphere which he has breathed.

If this ambitious man ever obtains to the Presidential chair, he is capable of cutting as queer a figure in some of his diplomatic relations as did Mehemet Ali in the following named instance:

An English Jew was arbitrarily incorrecated for a day obtained through the endeavors of the English Consul exceed that, but so it is now, as exemplified by the slave- exemplary damages. The famous Pasha thereupon excused himself by saying: 'I did not know and cannot yet comprehend that a Jow can be an Englishman'

Mr. Douglas and the legislators of Hilnois seem to be ignerant that men of color belong to the human family? Pittable prejudice, neurished and maintained by personal ambition, insatiable cupidity, and the vilest promptings of which would enjoy the belief that the great, the noble, the boly mission of republican America is to rouse everywhere the spirit of liberty: 'Nonsense! our Union has no other object but to propagate Slavery, to perpetuate the degradation of labor, and to brutalize man by the hands of

THE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The Annual Report of Mr. MCALPINE, the State Engineer, was sent in to the Legislature on Thursday. est despotism flourishing under that sham Democracy, It is a document of unusual interest. It considers: 1. The progress of the Public Works of the State. 2. frauded, scourged and mauscled negro race rendered. The Canals and Railroads of the State. 3. The extension of the channels of trade and travel beyond the State. 4. The cost and charges for transportation on these channels. 5. The comparative cost, capacity and revenue of the Eric Canal and the parallel Railroads, and the cest and charges of transportation with bayonets to aid in the great cause. A nephew of thereon. 6. Analysis of the present business of the Gen. Washington, Capt. Humphreys-take notice sham | Canals | 7. A comparison of their present business with that of former years. S. A comparison of the business of the New-York Canals with that of other his immortal uncle-commanded this battailion. lines. 9 The organization of the Department for the

The chief points examined are thus stated in the

"The natural features of the country suggested at a very early day the lines upon which the main works were to be constructed, and the people of this State, availing themselves of these natural advantages, commenced and completed a system of internal improvements which was carried on partly by the Government and partly by private enterprise in advance of any similar undertaking in the Union, to a greater extent than any State of equal domain, and with a success that has excited the emulation not only of her sister States, but also of the Governments

"This system of public and corporate enterprise has been completed with an economy seldom equaled, and a judiciousness of expenditure which has been rarely excelled.

"The natural water lines surrounding and penetrating the State indicated the artificial lines for connecting and extending them to the interior, while the commercial activity and enterprise of our people and the rapid development of a vast inland and fertile territory brought into existence an adjunct system, by means of which the secluded districts, which could not be reached by artificial water lines, were connected with the most accessible of those lines by a specles of conveyence second only to canals for cheapness of

"The superiority of railroads for the rapid conveyance of passer gers, and those descriptions of freight too perishable r too valuable to be forwarded by the slower but cheaper movements of water lines, room led to their establishment over every section of the State, and to the paralleling of almost every water line.

"The benefits which the completion of the Eric Canal onferred on the citizens of this State led to the extension of the system across the portages between the western

es and rivers.
The sparseness of the population, the ready accessibility to the natural water lines, and the home demand for the products of the West by the multimes of new set-tlers, prevented these canals at first from proving as remanerative as their projectors anticipated, but the time is not distant when they will realize all their anticipations. "The difficulty of constructing even passable marphines, through the rich seil of the West, the facility and cheapners of builting railroads, and their exact adaptation to the impulsive, energetic and social character of the people, unted to make this species of conveyance a favorite one in that region, and railroads have there been built so feet that the guide book is almost valueless if it be three months old.

months old.

"With the public mind thus turned so strongly in favor of railroads, it is simost hezardous to enter into an advocacy of the superior advantages of the water lines for the

"The experience and information obtained during the

"The experience and information obtained during the past year, in relation to the cost by the vorious channels, have continued the statements formerly presented.

"The application of these general results showed that New York, with her canal enlarged, was the cheapest channel from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys to the Atlentic, and the further examination of the present trade with the West showed that she had no formidable compation for the present of the present trade with the West showed that she had no formidable compation for the present of the pres for their trade until the chespness of transport down Ohlo and Mississippi intercepted it in their great

The effect of the enlargement of the Eric Canal would be to place within her grasp the traffic of an extent of territory which would soon afford one half as much as that clready passing through her canals.

"As the public mind had become somewhat disturbed by the assertions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretions that the railroads of this State were distributed by the secretion of the state of the secretion of the s by the assertions that the railroads of this State were di-verting a large portion of the canals, and would probably prevent as increase in the revenue sufficient to pay for the completion of the unfaished works without resort to texation, it was considered proper to carry out a compari-sen between the cost, capacity and revenue of the canals, and of those roads, and the cost and charges for transpor-tation thereon, which resulted in showing that the aggre-gate cost of the Central and Eric roads was much greater than that of the enlarged Eric canal, while their capacity was less than one fourth as great, and also that the cost of transportation on these roads was three times that of the canal, and the charges more than double.

the canal, and the charges more than double.

"The errors of the statements which were offered to prove that the railroad diverted the business from the canals, were exhibited by showing that the receipts of the canal, compared with these of the railroads, was under-

canal, compared with those of the railroads, was understated one half, while the railroad receipts were overstated one hunder dper cent.

"It was shown that these errors were again doubled by
making the receipts of the railroads the standard for a
comparison, instead of the tamage, when the railroad
charges were more than double those on the canals, and
that when by this comparison of the proportion alleg d
was reduced to one eighth, it was abject to further
reduction in consequence of more than one-half of the
freight carried by the railroad being of a character that
would prevent it from being carried at all on the canal.
That more then one half of the remainder should be
deducted for that portion of the freight carried by the
railroad when the canals were closed, and that of the very
small remainder, a very large paportion was local freight,
which could not bear the extense of land transcripts. small remainder, a very large proportion was local freight, which could not beer the expense of land transportation to the canal, and finally that the railroads brought a very large amount of landness to the canals, far exceeding the smooth of the legitimate canal freight which they earried to market, "In the communance of this subject it was found no

"Every person of color, irrespective of sex age or over patien, who stays ten days within the boundaries of this state is likile to a fine or \$50. In default of payment he self is said to the highest hidder, paying fines and expenses, the proceeds of such anic to be divided equally between the informer and the charitable foundations of the place.

"Every person born with one-fourth of black blood is considered a negro or muletto.

"These arrections laws which deprive a man of his liberty to accept a negro or muletto.

"The arrections laws which deprive a man of his liberty to accept the present business with that of each of the last of the cannel to perform the business of the cannel to excert the consultation of the residue of the residue proportion of the different articles and independent of the last time the neavement of the eductions made from the tables which have been hitherto made, was shown.

"The compatition of the present business with that of each of the last on years has also been made, and some of the cannel to perform the business for a reduction in the revenues, while the first time the movement of the cannel to the

ler effect upon the innuage.

"The reduction in the amount of the innuage of vegetable food from this finte has been ascribed to the change in the articles calityated and in the parsuits of the population, by means of which the tunnage of other articles and

in mediate color cement of the capacity of the Eric Const.
and assurance that its revenues would thereby be increased to a sufficient extent to repay its cost."

The citizens of Detroit held a meeting at the City Hall in that city on the evening of the 6th inst., for the purpose of expressing the sentiment of the people of that city on the subject of securing the transmission of the Eastern mail to that point over the Great Wostern Rallway. Resolutions in favor of the project were adopted and a Committee of thirteen appointed to represent the matter at Washington.

We are requested to state that the People's College Meet ing at Syracuse will take place on the fourth Wednesday of this month, and not on the third Wednesday, as hereb fore reported.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE NEBRASKA BILL-NO VOTE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854. The skies look brighter. The friends of the Nebraska swindle who, a week ago, were confident of rushing the bill through to day, have been unable to carry out their scheme. All their attempts to choke off debate have failed. The bill goes over to Monday, when Mr. Weller is to speak, and after him Gen. Houston. How many more will spread themselves before the vote, it is impossible to say, but pro bably none to any extent. The Little Giant's clique are decidedly uneasy, and there is evidently a sere a loose somewhere. Senator Truman Smith's speech to-day was a bitter pill for the conspirators, holding them up in a most Indicrons light, and cutting them down with their own

The Mexican Treaty was to day taken up and referred to he Committee on Foreign Relation, with instructions to have it printed for the use of Senators only.

XXXIIID CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854. e CHAIR decided that no business was in order but

Mr. PETTIT obtained unanimous consent to report pri Mr. PETTIT obtained unanimons consent to report private bills from the House. They were the bill extending the time for filing certain private land claims in California, and the bill confirming a private land claim in Wiscousin. Both were passed. The bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. Wickliffe was taken up.

Mr. FICI GLASS moved to postpone all other business and take up the Nebraska bill.

Mr. STUART said that he would agree to day, but he gave notice that hereafter he would object to the consideration of any business on Friday but private bills.

Mr. Doeglass's motion was agreed to, and Mr. Snith (Com.) resumed his speech.

Mr. SMITH quoted from the speech of Mr. Webster in

Mr. SMITH quoted from the speech of Mr. Webster in which he opposed agitation North and South, and declared his devotion to the Union. This was the platform on which he (Mr. Smith) now stood. He was opposed to anti-Slavery agitators and pro Slavery agitators. No man could say he was actuated by sectional motives in stabbornly opposing this bill. He had voted against the Nebraska bill of las year, when it contained an approval or sanction of the Missouri prohibition. He had voted with five other North ern Sensters against taking it up, and afterward he had, with four other Northern Senstors' votes, laid it on the ta ble and killed it. He was somewhat surprised now to see some of those who then voted with him prepared to vote for this measure at this time. It looked to him ver; much

see some of those who then voted with him prepared to vote for this measure at this time. It looked to him very mach as if this course was adopted by them because this Slavery clause was in it. He did not believe that if this bill was not sweetened by this negro provisionit would be allowed to live in the Senate a half hour. The Slavery question overshadowed all things. This bill reenacted the fagility slave actifive times. But if it re-macted the Missouri prohibition and the Wilmet Proviso both five times over he would not support it. He was and had always been utterly opposed to agitation on this subject. He had always and now condemned the introduction of it into Congress where no good but much evil was to be effected by it. He could see no reason or motive for it now. It might be perhaps that as the Administration had cast out Dan'l S. Dickinson and his friends into disgrace if not oblivion, and had taken John Van Euren and his Free Soil alies to its bosom, that an exigency and arisen calling for this policy. Of this however he knew nothing definitely, but he was uttorly opposed to the measure. He proposed to trace the mentions this bill had undergone since its origin. The bill as first reported by the Chairman of the Senatorial Committee contained a twenty first section which declared that it was the true latent of this act to carry out to the fallest extent the principles of the acts of 1850. &c. &c. The language of this section he did not understand clearly, or what was meant by it. It would puzzle most graviously a jury of ninoteen Philadelphia lawyers to discover its meaning. The Senator from Illinois, binself, had arteward explained the object of the equivocal language. The Senator said that, for himself, he preferred plain and unequivocal language, but there were others, Whigs and Democrans, who preferred that the object of the provision should be stated less distinctly. were others, Whigs and Democrats, who preferred that the object of the provision should be stated best distinctly. This section, then, was intended for the accommodation of those tender footed Democrats and Whigs who, desiring to vote the repeal of the Compromise, wished it conclud in such lenguage that they could, according to the respective latitude and longitude of their constituents, swear that it did or did not repeal the Missouri act. The bill remained in that way one week, and, in the meantime, Mr. Dixor offered his amendment, which, in plain, broad and distinct terms, repealed the Missouri Compromise. The Senator from Kentucky, if he accomplished no other good by offering his amendment, had brought the Senator from Illinois up to the scratch, and nothing could be better than nois up to the scratch, and nothing could be better than making a politician toe the mark. The Sonator then reported a new bill, which cubraced the repeal of the Missenri act because it had been super-seded by the acts of 1850. This lasted but a short while and it was found it did not answer. The a short while and it was found it did not answer. The Senator then held a council of war of the friends of the hill and prepared an amendment, which is now pending. This amendment declares the time-honored Missouri compact void and inoperative. It was Illinois who proposed that compremise, and he was sorry now to see Illinois strangling her own offspring. This amendment prepared in the council of war was a most singular one. It stated that the Missouri act, being inconsistent with the principles of the acts of 1850, commonly called the Compromise measures, was void and inoperative, it being the design to recognize the principle established by those acts of Congressional non-lifervention, &c. &c. He had studied law to some extent. He had learned in his reading that there were many things contained in the statutes. He had there were many things contained in the statutes. He had beard of presmbles, of enacting clauses, of provises, but but never before had be heard of an exactment with a

heard of pressibles, of enacting clauses, of provises, but but never before had he heard of an enactment with a percention. [Laughter.] This percention to the enactment was after the style of a tail to a kite. With as much propriety might the Senator have added to the enactment a portion of his Chicago speech, where, by the force and power of oratory, he had resisted the fanaticism of a moband per down a riot. The question put by the Senator from Massachusetts was perfectly right. If it was the design to repeal the Massach et al., this percention? Why should Congress use this language and twist and squirm round and round the question, and then declare it void and incorrative? Why not say directly "it is hereby repealed," and thus act openly? If the Missouri Act was to be blown up let it be done. He would resist it. He intended to act like a gentieman. [Laughter.] He would get up no riots, no mobs. Where is the necessity for saying the dece was done because such and such a principle was inconsistent with such and such an act? Reasons might be necessory for the Senator from Hilmois to justify the act before the North, but the South did not care for the Senator's reasons. All it wanted was the repeal, and it did not care a straw what reasons the Senator or other Northern near could give for the act. Mr. Swith said after he mean could give for the act. Mr. Swith said after he mean could give for the act. Mr. Swith said after he means the force the North set of the such and act. Mr. Swith said after he means the such and act. Mr. Swith said after he means the such and act. Mr. Swith add after he means the such and act. Mr. Swith said after he means the such and act. Mr. Swith add after he means the such and after he means the such and act. not care a straw what reasons the Senator or other North-ern men could give for the act. Mr. Smith said after he had completed his law studies he settled down in the beau-

not care a straw what reasons the Senator or other Northlens men could give for the act. Mr. Smith said after he
had completed his law stadies he settled down in the beautiful village of Litchfield, where there were many very
pretty young ladies. Old Governor Wolcott, who was a
most amiable gentleman, and who had been in the administration of Washington and Jefferson, got into a law suit
with a petty bank in that village. The bank, by way of
secturing the case, employed all the lawyers in the place
but himself. (Smith) supposing him not to be of sufficient
importance to be afraid of. For this reason he got the
management of Mr. Wolcott's case. The old Governor
was one of the most honorable, upright and sincere
men he had ever known—unterly opposed to all
satisfies, cunning, cheanery and trickery. He was a
frank and straight forward spoken man—in short, a real
specimens of New-England character. [Loud laughter.]
I mean old fashiened New-England character. [Renewed
laughter.] I wish, Sir, to be understood as meaning real
New-England character, not such as it is after being
transplanted to Illinois. [Laughter.] During the lawsuit I used frequently to see Gov. Wolcott, and on every
occasion he used say to me, "Mr. Smith, whenever a
"man gets an idea that he is enaming he is rained." He
(Mr. Smith) was utterly opposed to cunning legislation.
if was opposed to making an enactment, adding to it excuses. The Senth wented he excuses they wanted the
set. Why not, then speak the matter out plainly? He
did not know, however, that he was did lapate much about
the matter, it it was admitted that this peroration was insected for the seconmodation of the Senator from Illinois,
who had already horoght into the world are territories,
and was leaded to the mazzie will whether the Missouri
act was to be repualed. If it should be, then it ought to
be by a separale act, and not be made the means of
carrying through a measure which, without it, was opposed and killed by the South at the last session. This
repeal of the